

7-30-1931

Bulloch Times (Statesboro News-Statesboro Eagle)

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At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had not been feeling well for some time. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength."

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—Mrs. Bettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Theobald's Black-Draught For Constipation, Indigestion, and Bile

Patients Organize To Fight Paralysis

Warm Springs, Ga., July 24.—Promptly and wholeheartedly responding to the call of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, for a crusade against infantile paralysis, patients here organized the National Patients' Committee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. One hundred patients, representing nearly every state in the Union, elected Dr. John Ruhrah, internationally known pediatrician, of Baltimore, as president and took steps to enlist the active interest of some six hundred former patients of the foundation. William Schneider, of Kansas City, was elected vice-president; Mrs. P. J. Donovan, of Harvard, Illinois, secretary and Ernest Paulson, of East Orange, N. J., treasurer.

Addresses were made at the organization meeting by Arthur E. Carpenter, business manager of the foundation and Dr. L. W. Hubbard, surgeon-in-chief. Every support was pledged to Governor Roosevelt in his efforts to secure the establishment throughout the country of centers where "convalescent serum" may be made available.

The patients of the foundation, which is strictly non-profit making, will, with former patients, spread their influence in securing monies with which to build up the Patients' Aid Fund and to make known to every layman and physician the work that is being done at Warm Springs and at other institutions for the prevention and treatment of the disease as well as the rehabilitation steps necessary.

The purpose of the National Patients' Committee is:

1. To create an agency whereby all those who have benefited through Warm Springs can individually co-operate with the trustees of the foundation in the nation-wide crusade against infantile paralysis.

2. To create an agency which will definitely secure recognition from the leaders of government, business and society to the necessity and logic of equal opportunity for a rational attitude toward those who are physically handicapped.

"Constructive effort of this nature," says the announcement of the patients, "is bound to open up and develop avenues for occupation and remuneration for all victims of polio and especially for those who right now are willing to assume the responsibility of unselfish leadership in this work."

3. To create an agency through which all those who have benefited at Warm Springs can individually aid the foundation and its problems of spreading its influence and the securing of monies with which to build up its Patients' Aid Fund.

FOR CONGRESS

To the Voters of the First Congressional District:

I am a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of the honorable and lamented Charles G. Edwards. I have already served several years as your representative in Congress, and the experience I have had will enable me to render more valuable service to the people. I can at once take up the unfinished work of Mr. Edwards and carry it on to completion, as I am familiar with the duties of the office. It will take a new man a long time to gain the information I have already acquired.

A Democratic primary to elect a congressman will be held on the 25th day of August and I most earnestly solicit your support.

Respectfully yours,
(30Julate) J. W. OVERTREET.

COUNTY SCHOOLS

Just a few more weeks of vacation and back to school again. Vacation time seems short compared to school time in the mind of the average school child. Very few children really anxious to have school open. Would be a splendid idea to gather up your books now and begin reading and studying just a little so that you will not seem too dumb when lessons begin this fall. You will be surprised at the amount you have unlearned while on vacation. But you can get it back quickly if you will review a few days before time for school. Try it and convince yourself.

Trustees should give consideration to the selection of boys or girls to drive the county trucks. This selection should be made before opening day. Proper contracts will have to be made before the trucks will be delivered to any school. Next scholastic year, we expect to have our trucks given better care than we have given in several instances the past year. Driving contrary to the contract will bring a penalty and fine to the driver in charge which will be paid. The penalty for contract violation will be deducted from the check sent the local school treasurer. Select your driver and elect him and have him make contract before opening day. Do this or else do not send for a truck.

The state accrediting board is making a strong drive to eliminate all senior schools in a county except one and to restrict all junior high schools to nine grades. Should we be forced to teach only nine grades in all of our senior and junior schools, a tremendous expense would be added to get the students of tenth and eleventh grades to the one county high school. That would mean that Statesboro High School would be the only accredited high school in the county. Brooklet, Stilton, Port and Register could teach only through the ninth grade. That would mean the end of the independent school system for the Statesboro high school. Much more will be heard about this during term of 1931-32, no doubt.

Next Friday, July 31st, the regular state teachers' examination will be held. All teachers who have to stand this form of examination will report by eight o'clock Friday morning. Colored teachers will go to the Statesboro Industrial High School. The white teachers will come to this office. Only two kinds of examinations will be given this year, elementary and junior college. Old licenses may be renewed by test in reading course as has been the custom for many years.

The boys of the pig and corn clubs of the county are studying for a week at Camp Wilkins, Athens. They were taken there by County Agent E. P. Josey. Eighteen boys made the trip on a truck to be gone for the entire week.

Within a few days we should know what our school appropriations will be for the next few years. This will mean a full term or a short term according to the sums appropriated. Of course, the payment of the appropriations will be the essential thing. I believe we shall be given our usual appropriations and that they will be paid along with other state appropriations during the next two years.

The diversification of the surplus of road funds would be a splendid thing, certainly would be much better than to further discount the rentals of the state's railroad. Have the state highway loan the state five and a half millions for a year or two and then have state repay this department which has all the money any way. More than they will use within the present year available at this time.

B. R. OLLIFF, Supt.

BILL TO ABOLISH A. & M. SCHOOLS

Reorganization of the Georgia university system was sped Friday when the house committee on state of the republic reported favorably a bill to abolish six of the district agricultural and mechanical schools. Only under this bill.

The committee at a meeting Thursday night agreed on the measure after a short debate and an explanation by the author, Representative Miles Collier of Madison.

The measure, besides abolishing the schools, would turn the property over to the boards of trustees.

The schools abolished under the bill are:

Fourth District A. & M. School at Carrollton.

Georgia Vocational Trades School at Monroe.

Seventh District A. & M. School at Powder Springs.

Eighth District A. & M. School at Madison.

Ninth District A. & M. School at Clarksville.

Tenth District A. & M. School at Granite Hill.

BLAME PUBLIC FOR PRESENT MUDDLE

STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS RESTRICT RAILWAYS IN CUTTING RATES.

Atlanta, July 11.—The necessity for the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon an application of the railways for a general advance in freight rates at this time illustrates that once more the public interferes extensively with the management of an industry it is sure to find, sooner or later, that those who call the tune must also "pay the piper."

Railway executives pointed out here today in discussing the railway situation. Clearly the public cannot hold the management of the railways responsible for not fully meeting the competition of other carriers as long as the state and national governments use both their taxing and regulating powers to hamper and restrict the railways in meeting competition, according to the rail chiefs.

"Some persons criticize railway managements for not having protected their traffic by meeting better the competition of carriers by water and highway," a statement issued by executives says. "These carriers are subsidized, while the railways are not."

The Interstate Commerce Commission forbids the railways to make lower rates for longer than for shorter hauls to meet the competition of steamship lines operating through the Panama Canal. The competition of motor trucks is primarily for short hauls, but without the permission of the commission, the railways cannot reduce their rates for these short hauls to meet competition without also reducing their rates for longer hauls.

Asked why the officers of railways do not run their business as the managers of other kinds of large concerns run their business, executives said this:

"The obvious answer is that the public adopted and maintains its present policy of regulation of railways expressly because it does not want them run like other business concerns. The public cannot rationally cause the government to treat the railways differently from any other class of the railroads, unlike other industries, business concerns and then ask why now appeal to government body for relief. If the railways were treated like other business concerns they would not have to ask any government body for permission to change their rates."

Answer of the executives to questions as to why they have not "done this thing or that thing" instead of asking for an advance in freight rates is that they could not "because of some kind of government interference."

RITCHIE DECLARES ISOLATION A MYTH

(Continued from page 1)

aside the practice of working through "unofficial observers" and private citizens and boldly projected his administration into the situation. In this case, as in the two previous reparations crises, the United States could not, for two reasons, remain isolated. Europe operates too extensively on American capital. The department of commerce estimated recently that the United States had investments of close to \$5,000,000,000 in Europe. Secondly, the entire European reparations structure is actually built, though this government has refused to admit it officially, upon approximately \$10,000,000,000 of war debts loaned to the allies.

The allied reparations policy toward Germany has been based directly upon American demands for repayment of these loans. Reparations payment schedules are exactly synchronized with the debt payment schedules.

President Hoover is insisting that the moratorium is for one year only and that the debt payments must be resumed at the end of that time. His ability to pursue this policy in the face of the situation in Europe is questioned by public men in both parties. The question may become involved in the next campaign.

President Hoover was originally a League of Nations advocate. His past attitude and present course stamp him as favoring open recognition of any responsibilities that arise from America's position as one of the world's chief bankers.

Leefield P. T. A.

There will be a meeting of the Leefield Parent-Teacher Association at Leefield, Saturday afternoon, August 1st, at 3:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present as this will be an important meeting.

REPORTER.

IGNORANCE TAKES ITS TOLL IN LIFE

VAIN HOPE IN QUACKS AND MIRACLES COSTS LIFE AS WELL AS MONEY.

(Georgia's Health)

A sick person grasps at every thread of hope for recovery. He is an easy victim of superstition and is willing to depend entirely on belief and hope while he puts aside all reason. That is why so many persons fall prey to the vast number of faith healers and quack doctors who are operating in the world today.

Dr. Otto Neustatter, noted German author and physician who has been actively exposing quackery in Europe, writes on "Ghosts and Gods, Astrologers and Miracle Men" in the June number of Hygeia, the Health Magazine. Dr. Neustatter cites a multitude of examples of illogical beliefs held by his people.

For instance, it is believed by some that anemia and jaundice will be cured if lice from sheep are boiled into a jam, that a person will be protected from rheumatism if he carries a chestnut in his pocket, and that eye disease will be caused if an enemy pierces one's eyes in a photograph.

Nobody, says Dr. Neustatter, would want to deprive of consolation the persons who are suffering, yet the most severe agony is not safe from exploitation. There are miracle workers who have built a science of healing from the Bible and offer their relations with the Supreme Being at a high price. America has many examples.

Quack doctors everywhere organize cults based on superstition because there is always a certain number of people who will believe in anything that is said to be a cure for their illness. Persons who suffer from serious ailments lose valuable time in seeking advice from nature-cure charlatans, chiropractors and clairvoyants until their disease has reached the stage of incurability even in the hands of a physician.

Superstition, writes this eminent German, is like morphine addiction; only complete abstinence will make a cure possible.

James Buckner, of Hamilton, Ont., who was convicted of striking his 63-year-old father, was sentenced to copy a verse of the Bible 1,000 times and memorize the fourth commandment.

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NEVER BEFORE HAS SUCH A SALE BEEN PULLED OFF IN STATESBORO. WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
SATURDAY, AUG. 1st, 5 O'CLOCK P. M.
50 Ladies' Silk and Cotton Print Dresses
Men's and Boys' Pants
Ladies' Slippers
Men's and Boys' Overalls
Men's Blue Work Shirts
Remnants of Piece Goods in Silks and Cotton Prints
Men's and Boys' Caps and Other Merchandise.
DON'T FORGET THE HOUR, 5 O'CLOCK P. M., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st. BE HERE AND GET THIS MERCHANDISE AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
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free wheeling

free wheeling

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free wheeling

free wheeling

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free wheeling

FIGURES REVEAL STATE DEATH RATE

EXCEPT INFLUENZA GEORGIA HAS HAD NO EPIDEMIC IN MANY YEARS.

Georgia is the greatest in area of any state east of the Mississippi river; it is located mainly between the parallels 31 degrees and 35 degrees north latitude and between 81 degrees and 84 degrees west longitude. It is 320 miles in length and 254 miles in breadth. The northern portion of the state is diversified by mountains, charming valleys and numerous rivers, some of which cut their way through solid rock for long distances. The elevation in the northern section varies from 1,000 to 5,000 feet going to sea level. This is a profound influence, of course, on the climate.

The mean annual temperature is 63.5. The month for the four coldest months, December, January, February and March, for the period of 29 years is 49 degrees. Covering this same period the average annual precipitation was 49.76 inches. The heaviest rainfall is in February and March and in July and August, the heaviest being in July. The precipitation is well distributed throughout the year. The average for clear and partly clear days during a period of 20 years has been 274 days per year.

These facts are necessary for an understanding of the factors that tend to make the state one that is desirable for year around residence. Altitude, contour and precipitation also play their part and are factors that enter into the desirability of the state from the standpoint of health.

With an average of only 91 days when precipitation occurred in the 20-year period, it is seen that we had 274 days of sunshine. There are few days indeed, even in the cold season, that one cannot get out into the open. At everyone knows, this gives rare opportunity for the great advantage of life-giving sunshine.

In considering death rates for this section of our country we must always take into consideration the influence of our negro population, which is 36.8 per cent of the whole, the susceptibility of the negro to certain diseases and the low resistance they have for certain infections.

We know that certain conditions and diseases are prevented and benefited by sunshine. Climate and soil must play a large part in the low incidence of goiter, for instance, in this immediate section. There are 43 states having a higher rate for this disease than Georgia in fact, in 1930 the rate per 100,000 was 10.5, while in Georgia it was 6.9. Georgia compares favorably in the typhoid rate with many states, and especially in its annual average decrease of 0.5 shown for the past 10 years. Sixteen states have a higher rate from tuberculosis. Georgia's rate being 76.0. Four bordering states have higher rates, and one a slightly lower rate, therefore the Southeast is a very good section for one to get well of this disease.

Twenty-one states have a higher rate in death from cancer, Georgia having the lowest rate in the Southeast; yet it is the seventh highest cause of death in the state. Diphtheria has the remarkably low rate of 6.2, the lowest rate in the Southeast with the exception of one state.

Last year we made a most favorable showing in our malarial rate; in 1929 rate was 23.3 per 100,000; in 1930 only 15.2. This represents a decrease of 35 per cent. The decrease in pellagra last year was 18.3 per cent over 1929, under prevailing economic conditions a most wonderful showing.

With the exception of the worldwide epidemic of influenza Georgia has not had a state-wide epidemic of any sort in many, many years. Every county in Georgia has a board of health created by law. Where deemed necessary municipalities have local boards. The state and county laws are such that politics cannot enter into the health work.

FREIGHT ADVANCE TO AID BUSINESS

FINANCE INSTITUTE HEAD SAYS INCREASE WOULD AID IN BUSINESS RECOVERY.

Washington, July 24.—A substantial increase in freight rates Thursday was described as a most powerful possible stimulant to immediate business recovery by James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance.

Bancroft wrote the interstate commerce commission, sending a copy of the letter to President Hoover, that commodity price declines and demands for various moratoria must be stopped and recommended the freight rate increase to change these trends.

At the same time, the commission speeded forward by three weeks' hearings on the blanket 15 per cent increase in freight charges proposed by the railroads. Continuation of the hearings was set for August 10 instead of August 31, on request by carriers for early completion of the case.

Shippers protested they were entitled to the original time allowance to prepare their case. Bancroft wrote from the institute headquarters in Boston that in his opinion on July 14 "our present capitalist system was closer to actual collapse than at any other time in its modern history."

Col. Roberto Fierro recently made a non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City, approximately 2,300 miles, in 16 hours and 35 minutes. Lindbergh took 27 hours and 10 minutes to fly from Washington to Mexico City.

Eric Johnson and Florence Smith made the voyage from Bermuda to New York in a 15-foot sailboat; taking turns at steering their tiny craft.

C. C. McGonagall, who lost both of his hands in the World War, has been appointed postmaster at Bell, Calif. In spite of his crippled condition he can drive an automobile and pilot an airplane.

The 1930 class of Harvard University numbered 1,965, the largest class to be graduated during the 294 years of the university's existence.

A land tortoise on whose back two boys, John and Serman Rials, carved their initials 20 years ago, recently reappeared at the same spot near Dublin, Ala.

SIDELIGHTS

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of Speaker Longworth, is known as one of the kindest political observers in Washington. She recently up-held her reputation for astuteness by winning \$20 from Senator Reed, of Kansas. She bet that Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, would vote for the tariff bill—and he did.

Several days before the birth of a son to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh there were on sale in New York greeting cards bearing a stark-towing a baby in a glider, and the words "Congratulations to the Happy Lindberghs."

Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison, staunch Republicans both, split the family vote in a New Jersey primary. Mr. Edison cast his vote for Dr. Fort; Mrs. Edison not only voted for Mr. Morrow, but was also a member of the women's committee which backed his candidacy.

Wedding rehearsals are common; funeral rehearsals unusual. But Joseph Sandlin, of Lebanon, Ind., had precise ideas of how he wanted to be put away, and had his bridegroom gather for practice, he occupying a coffin. That was 24 years ago. A few days ago the ritual was carried out as he had directed, with Mr. Sandlin in the role of a real corpse, he having died at the age of 90.

Justice Morschauser, of Middle-town, N. Y., believed in giving erring youth a second chance. To Milton Young, 18, who confessed to taking a neighbor's automobile, the Justice said: "I won't make a thief of you. Promise to return to high school and graduate in two years. If tempted again, think of a fat-faced man on me under a certain B. B. issued from the city court of Stateboro in favor of The Bulloch Loan & Trust Company against A. R. Pope, levied on as the property of A. R. Pope, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Statesboro, and in the 1209th G. M. district, of Bulloch county, Georgia, fronting north on Johnson street a distance of seventy (70) feet and running back between parallel lines to lands of the M. M. Holland estate, and bounded north by Johnson street; each by lands of H. W. B. Smith; south by lands of the W. M. Holland estate, and west by lands of J. G. TILLMAN, Sheriff.

We heard a wise woman say a few days ago that marriage is a good deal like going to school—too many quit before they finish the course.

Joan Whisnant, of Sand Springs, Okla., now 6 years old, was born without hands or arms, yet she uses her feet so dextrously as to be able to eat with knife and fork, use scissors, needle and thread, comb her own hair and do many other almost unbelievable things.

Areta Jones, of Fairbury, Neb., won the loving cup offered for the best news writer among the 4-H club boys and girls of the state by J. P. O'Furey publisher of the Hartington News.

Martha Hull, 2 years old, of Billings, Mont., had a nickel lodged in her throat for three days until it was removed by an operation from which she is recovering.

INTERESTING NOTES

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Culver City, Calif., a movie town, increased in population from 503 in 1920 to 5,688 in 1930, a jump of 1,041 per cent. But Longview, Wash., not in existence 10 years ago now numbers 10,491—all increase.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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Reduced Prices on FURNITURE

We have a splendid line of FURNITURE of all kinds on hand and in preparing for the fall season are expecting shipments to come in. The prices on new goods have not been reduced, but in order to make room for additional goods we are offering especially close prices on our present stock, and it will pay you to see us if in the market for anything in our line. For the next three weeks we will make you prices on all goods that will be to your interest to take advantage of.

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or S. O. Preotter, Statesboro, (2tp)

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sluggish feeling

Repeating that "the first and chief business of farming is to make a living for the family on the farm," and urging that the first step toward producing food for the farm family is to grow a good garden, A. E. Schiller, extension horticulturist at Clemson College, makes these suggestions for summer gardening.

Keep all the garden crops growing. Don't let them become stunted for lack of sufficient food. Nitrogen is the most needed food of most garden crops and an abundant and readily available supply should be on hand at all times. Nearly always the garden crops can be much benefited by an application of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda.

When you prepare your fall garden, apply a liberal amount of well decomposed manure. Be sure it is well decayed or it will burn the plants. The advantage of manure in preventing drying of soil can be better appreciated when we know that 100 pounds of sand will take up 25 pounds of water; clay, 50 pounds of water; organic matter (manure), 150 pounds of water.

When you plant your fall crop of Irish potatoes cut the seed pieces larger than the size of a golf ball. Planting. Do not expose the cut surface and allow them to lose moisture. Press them well into the soil. Your late crop of Irish potatoes should be planted before August, preferably about July 20 or 25.

Make plantings of Irish potatoes, turnips, beans, leeks, lettuce, carrots, corn squash and transplant collards, celery, cabbage and tomatoes. Keep the garden free of weeds and grass and destroy crop refuse as one means of fighting insects and diseases.

As the division of information says, perhaps this account for the curious, perhaps twisted and backward history of that indispensable adjunct of national sovereignty.

It is an historic fact, perhaps lost to sight, that hardly was the signing of the Declaration of Independence, out of the way, than the Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, appointed a committee to design an arms and seal for the United Colonies. In spite of the fact that this committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, all men of judgment and distinguished taste, the design they submitted to congress was discarded and the matter of a seal for the United States was dropped for four full years.

In 1780 congress appointed another committee to reconsider the discarded design, only to discard it again. Finally, in 1782, a third committee was appointed to settle the matter of a seal, and William Barton, A. M., of Philadelphia, and Laurens, an expert in heraldry, was employed to draw up a new design. Charles Thomson, secretary of congress, suggested a few improvements, and from these Barton designed the "arms of the United States," adopted on July 20, 1782.

Such is the story of the "great seal of the United States," so called because a "lesser" seal was also authorized but never executed. Then, on the adoption of the constitution and the establishment of the United States of America, the great seal was placed in the custody of the secretary of state, and ever since has been under his guardianship. On application, Americans on sight-seeking visits to the national capital, and as a symbol of the mighty authority of their government among the exhibits in the Department of State.

Three times in our history it has been necessary to replace the great seal, as the result of war. The first replacement occurred in 1841, when Daniel Webster was secretary of state. On this occasion the engraver was guilty of a curious blunder. In place of the thirteen arrows that belong to the eagle's talons, he engraved only six. In 1844, when it was necessary to engrave a new seal, the error was corrected and the seal became a slight enlargement and sharpening of the original design of the Continental Congress. In 1903 the seal was again renewed, in close accordance with the original Barton design, the authorities having decided that any change would break the historic continuity of this emblem of our sovereignty.

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When you plant your fall crop of Irish potatoes cut the seed pieces larger than the size of a golf ball. Planting. Do not expose the cut surface and allow them to lose moisture. Press them well into the soil. Your late crop of Irish potatoes should be planted before August, preferably about July 20 or 25.

Make plantings of Irish potatoes, turnips, beans, leeks, lettuce, carrots, corn squash and transplant collards, celery, cabbage and tomatoes. Keep the garden free of weeds and grass and destroy crop refuse as one means of fighting insects and diseases.

As the division of information says, perhaps this account for the curious, perhaps twisted and backward history of that indispensable adjunct of national sovereignty.

It is an historic fact, perhaps lost to sight, that hardly was the signing of the Declaration of Independence, out of the way, than the Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, appointed a committee to design an arms and seal for the United Colonies. In spite of the fact that this committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, all men of judgment and distinguished taste, the design they submitted to congress was discarded and the matter of a seal for the United States was dropped for four full years.

In 1780 congress appointed another committee to reconsider the discarded design, only to discard it again. Finally, in 1782, a third committee was appointed to settle the matter of a seal, and William Barton, A. M., of Philadelphia, and Laurens, an expert in heraldry, was employed to draw up a new design. Charles Thomson, secretary of congress, suggested a few improvements, and from these Barton designed the "arms of the United States," adopted on July 20, 1782.

Such is the story of the "great seal of the United States," so called because a "lesser" seal was also authorized but never executed. Then, on the adoption of the constitution and the establishment of the United States of America, the great seal was placed in the custody of the secretary of state, and ever since has been under his guardianship. On application, Americans on sight-seeking visits to the national capital, and as a symbol of the mighty authority of their government among the exhibits in the Department of State.

Three times in our history it has been necessary to replace the great seal, as the result of war. The first replacement occurred in 1841, when Daniel Webster was secretary of state. On this occasion the engraver was guilty of a curious blunder. In place of the thirteen arrows that belong to the eagle's talons, he engraved only six. In 1844, when it was necessary to engrave a new seal, the error was corrected and the seal became a slight enlargement and sharpening of the original design of the Continental Congress. In 1903 the seal was again renewed, in close accordance with the original Barton design, the authorities having decided that any change would break the historic continuity of this emblem of our sovereignty.

Making Living First Business of Farmer

Repeating that "the first and chief business of farming is to make a living for the family on the farm," and urging that the first step toward producing food for the farm family is to grow a good garden, A. E. Schiller, extension horticulturist at Clemson College, makes these suggestions for summer gardening.

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STORY OF SEAL OF UNITED STATES

FOUNDER OF NATION HAD NO PART IN DESIGN OF NATION'S EMBLEM NOW IN USE.

The almost unbelievable scope of George Washington's activities began to stand out more sharply than ever as the approach of his 200th birthday anniversary in 1932 quickens popular interest in the long and intensely active life he lived. We know that he designed the first flag for his army at the siege of Boston, and had a part in planning the Star-Spangled Banner. During the siege of Boston he instituted the first attempt at a United States navy. West Point owes its being to him. Indeed he seems to have thought of everything along a seal to see the United States firmly established in security and independence.

Only one thing closely identified with our government appears to have escaped his attention, perhaps, because at the time he was already engaged in the fight for independence on the battlefield. In any event, as the division of information and publication of the United States Commission points out, the famous "great seal" of the United States was designed and executed without his participation.

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THE TAIT & COMPANY. BY OREN E. TAIT, President. (16)justic

FOR Letters of Administration GEORGIA—Bulloch County. Lafayette McLaws having applied for permanent letters of administration upon the estate of J. W. Sanderson, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in August, 1931.

Notice to Paying Contractors

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Mayor

.. Social Happenings for the Week ..

TWO PHONES: 100 AND 253-R

Miss Evelyn Green is spending a few days at Tybee.

Miss Mary Agnes Cone is spending the week at Tybee.

Mrs. Bruce Olliff was a visitor in Savannah during the week.

Mrs. Frank Simmons motored to Savannah Friday for the day.

Miss Myrtle Waters is spending several days this week at Tybee.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smallwood and children spent last week end at Tybee.

Miss Lucile Futrell left Monday for Tybee, where she will spend the week.

Miss Martha Donaldson joined a party of friends at Tybee for the week end.

Oliver Bland and William Everett motored to Savannah Tuesday for the day.

Miss Margaret Lanier, of Pembroke is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Olliff.

Mrs. H. Clark left Tuesday for Pineola to visit her brother, who is very ill.

Elder J. Walter Hendrix, of Savannah, was a visitor in the city during the week.

Mrs. Barney Averitt was among those visiting in Savannah during the week end.

Mrs. A. Temples has returned to her home in Augusta after a visit to relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ramsey and children are spending several days this week at Tybee.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso DeLoach, of Claxton, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. H. Clark.

Miss Dorothy Anderson has returned from a visit to friends in Rocky Mount, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McNatt returned Tuesday from their wedding trip in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Lee have returned to their home in Baker, Fla., after a visit to relatives here.

Mrs. A. M. Gates has returned to her home in Mc Vernon after a visit to Mrs. C. B. McAllister.

Miss Eva Martin has returned to her home in New Orleans, La., after a visit to relatives here.

Miss Daisy Mell Franklin is spending the week in Savannah with her sister, Mrs. Edwin Wilson.

Mrs. Julian Anderson has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Walter Odell Jr., in Atlanta.

Mrs. Pomeroy Temples has returned to her home in Spartanburg, S. C., after a visit to relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Groover and children have returned from a stay of several days at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Darby and children and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson motored to Tybee Sunday afternoon.

Judson Peak and Andrew Herrington spent Sunday and Monday in Atlanta attending the Rogers annual outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Lanier and children spent last week end in Savannah as guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Thigpen.

Mrs. C. B. McAllister and son, Charles Brooks, have returned from a visit to relatives in Jeffersonville and Mc Vernon.

Mrs. Arthur Davis and little daughter, Marion, of Swainsboro, are visiting during the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Perman Anderson and Miss Janetta Hodges, of Savannah, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. G. W. Hodges.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Brannen and Miss Vernon Kown left Monday for Atlanta where he is in attendance upon the legislature.

Mrs. Lester Lee and little daughter, Joyce, of Savannah, are spending some days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dougherty.

Major and Mrs. Leroy Cowart and children have returned from a two-weeks' stay at Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he was encamped.

Mr. and Mrs. Thad Morris and children returned Sunday from Fort Barrancas, Fla., where Capt. Morris had been with the National Guard in annual encampment.

Mrs. Jerome Davis, who has been visiting relatives here, left Monday for her home in New Orleans, La. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. C. DeLoach, and niece, Miss Nora DeLoach.

Mrs. Arthur Turner and little daughter, Julianne, have returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie O'Neal, at Chipley. They were accompanied here by her sister, Miss Mary Spivey O'Neal, and Miss Mary Owen Hasty, who will spend several days here.

Mrs. C. B. Mathews, Miss Evelyn Mathews and Charlie Joe Mathews spent last week end in Axon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe McDonald.

Before returning they visited Mrs. H. F. Arundel at Quitman and Mrs. L. F. Arundel at Quitman, who had been visiting Miss Janice Arundel for the past two weeks.

Mrs. J. P. Foy motored to Savannah Friday for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Denver Riggs were visitors at Tybee Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Goff and Dekle Goff visited relatives in Savannah Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Seligman and children motored to Tybee Sunday for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bean visited relatives in Hazlehurst during the week.

Elder A. R. Crumpton, of Claxton, was a visitor in the city during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gruver and children motored to Tybee Sunday for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown and Miss Kathleen Barrs motored to Tybee Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Linton Banks and children motored to Tybee Sunday for the day.

Mrs. Gertrude Martin, of New York City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. W. Bountree.

Frank Kennedy, of Middleville, spent several days during the week with relatives here.

Miss Nora Brantley spent several days during the week in Savannah with relatives here.

Mrs. A. Temples, of Augusta, spent several days during the week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tillman and children spent several days during the week at Tybee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kemp motored to Waycross Sunday to attend the funeral of a niece.

Lyman Murphy has returned to his home in Atlanta after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.

Mrs. O. W. Horne, Mrs. Laura Jordan and Mrs. G. E. Bean spent several days during the week with relatives.

Miss Frances Knox has returned to her home in Hazlehurst after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. G. E. Bean.

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Mrs. E. T. Youngblood and children, George and Billy, have returned from a stay of several days in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes and children, of Leefield, spent Tuesday with his mother, Mrs. Annie Barnes.

Mrs. Guy Trapani, of Savannah, spent several days during the week with her mother, Mrs. J. W. Rountree.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Horne and Misses Minnie Jones and Georgia Hain motored to Tybee Sunday afternoon.

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Misses Gerahline and Emily Goff are spending the week in Savannah with their uncle, John Dekle, and his family.

Mrs. S. C. Groover and daughter, Miss Martha Groover, left Tuesday for 96, S. C., where they will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Denmark, of Blue Ridge, arrived Tuesday for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Franklin.

Dr. and Mrs. Waldo Floyd have returned from Pensacola, Fla., where he has been encamped with the National Guard.

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Mrs. Virgil Durden and little son, Bobby, and Mrs. W. M. Sharpe, of their home in Graymont after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Donaldson.

Miss Jesse Singleton, left Tuesday for their home in Fitzgerald, after spending several days as the guests of Mrs. S. C. Groover.

Among those in the party spending several days this week at Blitchton club house are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Zetterow, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brannen, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Remer Brady and children, Laura Margaret and Remer Jr., Mrs. R. C. Mikell, Miss Annie Nevils and Lehman Brantley formed a party motoring to Tybee Sunday for the day.

Miss Lucile Tillman, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Francis Kennedy.

Sara Hart, of Savannah, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Josephine Hart.

Bartow Fladger and Miss Viola Allen visited relatives in Savannah Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Beaver and Miss Margaret Williams motored to Tybee Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Miller, of Savannah, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Howard.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams spent several days during the week at Yellow Bluff.

Arthur Davis, of Swainsboro, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis.

Miss Alice Jones is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Wade Hodges, near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howard spent Friday in Savannah with her sister, Miss Minnie Miller.

Miss Martha Donaldson is spending the week at Middleville as the guest of Miss Mollie Wells.

Russell Tillman has returned to Atlanta after a visit to his sister, Mrs. W. E. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Simmons, of Atlanta, and daughter, Martha Wilma, spent last week end at Tybee.

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THE TOBACCO AUCTIONEER

—Caroline Kea.

He look like a human when he walks along the row.

But he starts his auctioneering and you'll swear it isn't so.

And if he is, he's saying what he don't want us to know.

'Cause he talks Dutch—that tobacco auctioneer.

It ain't real sure enough talking—

he just kind of sings a tune.

And it's just as queer to plain folks as the man up in the moon;

If they didn't know him, they'd say he's as crazy as a loon.

'Cause he talks Dutch—that tobacco auctioneer.

But he gets so tired a-walking up and down there all day long.

And he gets so tired a-singing on his silly little song.

But he makes a lot of money; and you know, he's tall and strong.

And he's real nice—that tobacco auctioneer.

BESLEY-HENDRIX

Of cordial interest to their many friends is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Nannie Besley, daughter of Mrs. Mary Ann Besley, of Statesboro, to Bruce Hendrix, of Chandler county, which took place on the evening of July 23rd at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Elder J. Walter Hendrix, of Savannah members of the immediate family were present.

MOSLEY-NEVIL

A marriage of interest to their many friends was that, on June 27th, of Miss Mary Jane Mosley, of Reidsville, to Paul Nevil, of Register. The bride, a very attractive and popular member of the younger social set of Reidsville, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mosley. The groom, a young man of sterling character, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nevil, of Register. They are making their home with his parents.

DEKLE-McNATT

Miss Irma Dekle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dekle, of Statesboro, and Marvin H. McNatt, of Vidalia, were quietly married on July 23rd, at 8:30 in the evening. Mr. McNatt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McNatt, of Vidalia. The bride and groom left for a wedding trip to North Carolina. After their return they will make their home in Statesboro, where Mr. McNatt will have charge of the new picture show which is now being opened here by his father.

Miss Margaret Carmichael, of Halifax, Canada, is the attractive guest of Miss Ruth Peebles.

H. D. BRANNEN,

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